

Today

Witch Doctor Statesmen.  
We Dress Nicely.  
Millions for London.  
U. S. Police in Silesia.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Wouldn't it be worth while for Senators, agitated about Bolshevism and the L. W. W. movement, to find out just WHY and HOW these movements grow? It is all very well to say, "Be quiet; if not I will put you in jail or send you out of the country." But hundreds of thousands have taken part in demonstrations of discontent. Perhaps they are not all Bolsheviks. You cannot well jail or deport hundreds of thousands, or millions. Why not find out what the trouble is, and what, if anything, can be done about it?

When a man is sick, old-fashioned witch doctors begin beating tom-toms and yelling foolish things around him, bidding some evil spirit be gone. The modern physician overlooks the evil spirit and tries to find out what is really the matter.

Statesmen are trying witch doctor methods on Bolshevism, which often is not Bolshevism at all but well-founded discontent.

The cost of living in England is up three hundred per cent; furnishing a house for young married couples is up four hundred per cent. This falls, as usual, heavily upon the poor.

Here cost of living, furniture and other things also is up. But this does not discourage some Americans or prevent their dressing nicely.

Through London alone, in the nine months ended last September, Americans bought, to make themselves look prettier, more than twenty-seven million dollars' worth of diamonds and other precious stones, double the amount bought in the same period a year ago. And in those nine months America bought from London more than two million dollars' worth of furs, again double the amount of the year before.

Many American millions travel to London. Young Mr. Astor, for instance, major in the British army, has received from his father a present of fifty million dollars' worth of real estate in the city of New York.

His father is old and the gift will save heavy inheritance taxes in the United States and England.

Young Astor is spending his money buying newspapers. He owns control of the Sunday Observer, and now buys the Financial Times and the Daily Express for \$2,000,000. German peasants, ancestors of the Astors, would be interested if they could know of their descendant's career.

To come to America, control the fur business, buy up real estate in what was destined to be the biggest city in the world, go back to England, he made a peer of the realm, become a major in the British army fighting Germany, get \$50,000,000 in a lump, invest it in newspapers to influence English opinion, is part of a record that might dazzle the ancient German Baiser, of Wald Dorff, the German forest village.

The important news is the announcement by Secretary Baker that the United States army is at the disposition of any governor to put down rioting.

This means that the serious nature of labor disturbances in other countries and to some extent in this country has had the attention of the Federal Government. It means that in States where the governor chooses to use the national army men may leave their work, but will not be allowed to agitate in the usual way to keep their jobs empty or prevent others from taking them.

Where the workers, rather than the corporations dominate with the governor the situation may be different.

Mr. Baker has wired army officials to respond instantly with the aid of the Federal troops to any call from the governor who finds himself unable to suppress disorder. This means many things, important, and to be discussed with discretion.

Up to yesterday nine were dead in the flying competition across the continent. They died bravely, in spectacular, sensational fashion; so their deaths attract attention.

When you dig a tunnel you kill many times nine workers. They die in agony, suffering from "the bends." When you allow profiteers to increase outrageously the price of milk and other food, you kill thousands of children.

The ordinary worker, the half-starved child, die so quietly that nobody notices it.

Nathan Strass said truly, when he began his work for children, "If I should announce that tomorrow I would hire a great hall and publicly kill one child with poisonous milk, I should be lynched, and quite properly. But when I say, which is true, that thousands of children are killed every year by poisonous milk, little attention is paid. It is not sensational enough."

Just exactly how does this piece of official army news impress you?

Two thousand two hundred men shipped from Camp Dix to Silesia. Their business there is to "police duty during the plebiscite, to determine whether the province will go to Poland or remain under German sovereignty." What business do you think two

#### WEATHER:

Fair tonight and tomorrow; cooler tonight. Temperature at 8 a. m. 60 degrees; normal temperature for October 17 for the last thirty years, 56 degrees.

# The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

NUMBER 11,320.

Published every evening (including Sunday) Entered as second-class matter, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1919.

[Closing Wall Street Prices]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Petrograd Falls Before Anti-Red Armies; Bolshevism Is Doomed

# GOVERNMENT CANNOT STOP STRIKE SAYS PRESIDENT OF COAL MINERS

## BRITISH TARS SEIZE REDS' SEA BASE AT KRONSTADT

Petrograd and Kronstadt are reported fallen, according to a State Department dispatch today from consular sources on the Swedish border.

The dispatch gave no details, but said General Yudenitch's army was reported to have captured the two cities.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Petrograd has fallen to the forces of General Yudenitch, commander of the Russian northwestern army, it was reported here today in advices from Helsinki.

At the same time, reports received here said that Kronstadt, the great Bolshevik naval base, had capitulated to the British fleet after an intense bombardment which lasted all of yesterday.

The reported capture of Petrograd was celebrated by Russians in Helsinki, but there was no official confirmation of the fall.

General Yudenitch's forces captured Gatchina Tuesday night. Gatchina is thirty miles from Petrograd. It is reliably reported from Reval, Copenhagen and Stockholm that Yudenitch had occupied Krainoye Selo and Tsarke-Selo, fourteen miles from Petrograd.

At a meeting October 6, according to Helsinki advices, the Bolshevik leaders decided to evacuate Petrograd on account of lack of discipline in the army. The communist troops were withdrawn immediately and workmen were ordered to leave the city.

The British sea attack on Kronstadt, it is stated, was directed from Kuporia bay. Windows in Finnish villages were shattered by the concussion the bombardment caused.

## WOMEN INJURED IN GERMAN ATTACKS

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Kovno today states that following the refusal of Lithuanians to surrender Chavil barracks, German troops under Gen. von der Goltz attacked the place.

In the gymnasium of the barracks were many women and children, who were severely injured.

## TODAY

thousand two hundred American citizens who happen to be in the army have in Silesia?

Why should men be sent from this country at the expense of citizens of this country, to do police duty, while people over there make up their minds whether they want to be Polish or German?

Everybody wants a Peace League that would mean peace. But not a Peace League that means picking out Americans by the thousands and shipping them abroad to be European policemen.

Can you imagine any European country sending two or three thousand of its citizens here to act as policemen in one of our strikes, or in one of our elections?

### Problems of Washington

## The Street Car Muddle

Mr. Syme Advocates Removal of Taxation from Street Railways' Property and Earnings as Method of Assuring Cheap Fares for Washington.

By CONRAD H. SYME.

General Counsel, Public Utilities Commission and District Corporation Counsel.

The valuation of the street railway companies affords a real basis for some solution of the serious problem confronting us with reference to street railway transportation.

The city of Washington, as the Capital of the Nation, is justly entitled to the very best public utility service of every sort than can be had, and this it will never get until both Congress and the public are satisfied beyond doubt that the utilities are placed in a position where they can no longer be made either the subject or the object of private exploitation for speculative or promotion purposes, and this could only be accomplished by their valuation by public authority. That they have been used for speculative and promotion purposes in the past is widely believed, and that they were likely to be further used for such purposes was the reason for the passage of the public utility act with its anti-trust rider.

The passage of the public utilities law was hastened by the activities of the Washington Utilities Company which appeared to be about to attempt to duplicate on a more extended scale, stock jobbing operations of which the public already had a most disturbing taste, and the provision of the law requiring that the fair value of the utilities of the District should be ascertained by the Utilities Commission was indicative of the fact that Congress recognized that the necessity existed for the ascertainment of a substantial and honest basis of value before that building for the future could commence which the importance of the Capital City deserved and its needs demanded.

### Legitimate Investment.

The fair value the Commission was directed to find should represent the amount legitimately invested in a public utility with reasonable business prudence, and includes among other things such costs of development as have legitimately accrued from unearned returns at the beginning which have not been recouped, expenditures on account of obsolescence, development of the art, and change of condition.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3.)

## WOULD-BEKIDNAPER PARSON HAS ONLY 975 MILES TO FLY

Wife of Constable Intercepts Lieut. Maynard Secures New Motor for Damaged Plane and Keeps On.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—What is believed to have been a second attempt at kidnapping here was revealed today.

County detectives searching for Billy Dansey, missing since October 8, reported that a strange woman had attempted to lead away two-and-a-half-year-old Lillian Rubba, daughter of Constable John Rubba, late yesterday.

According to the story told by Mrs. Rubba, she was ironing in the kitchen of her home about three quarters of a mile northeast of the Danseys when she heard a woman's voice say: "Come, little girl; take my hand." She looked up, she said, to see a strange woman leading the baby from the back yard toward the street. Mrs. Rubba called to the girl, and the woman dropped her hand and hurried toward the Pennsylvania railroad tracks.

Mrs. Rubba described the woman as between forty and forty-five, and wearing a large velvet hat, a brown coat and a plaid dress. She had light hair.

John P. Wilson, chief of county detectives, today empowered Rubba to deputize twenty men to search for the woman.

PAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS and see how good digestion makes you feel. —ADV.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 17.—Lieutenant Maynard landed at Rock Island Field today at 12:15:44 p. m. today. He now has 975 miles to fly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Undaunted by misfortune which overtook him on his return flight from San Francisco to Mineola, when his De Havilland 4 was brought down with a broken crank shaft, forty miles west of Omaha, yesterday, Lieut. B. W. Maynard, leader of the transcontinental air race, early today resumed flight.

With a borrowed Liberty motor taken from the disqualifying plane of Capt. Roy Francis, the flying "sky pilot" reached Omaha at 8:14 a. m. today and left for Des Moines at 8:24 a. m. The plane of Major J. W. Simon, who was disqualified at North Platte yesterday, was ordered rushed to Omaha for Maynard's use.

His closest pursuer eastward is Lieut. Alexander Pearson, Jr., who left Cheyenne, Wyo., at 8:28 a. m. today. Capt. J. O. Donaldson, also eastbound, left Cheyenne at 8:43 a. m.

Capt. Lowell H. Smith, who was pressing Maynard for the lead when his plane burned Wednesday at Buffalo, planned to continue flying today in a machine offered by the Currier Company. Permission was received from Washington last night. Major Carl Spatz, who was held at Rochester yesterday by bad weather, reached Buffalo, flying westward, at 9:16 a. m. today.

## LEAGUE FOES FEEL DEFLAT OF CHANGES INEVITABLE

Conceding that the defeat of the Shantung amendment doomed other proposed textual changes in the German peace treaty, Republican leaders of the Senate today adopted a plan to dispose of all remaining amendments with the utmost possible speed.

It was decided that the one Fall amendment still pending, that involving American representation on the reparations commission, should be called up in the Senate this afternoon, and a determined effort made to bring it to a vote before the end of the day.

Seek to Speed Treaty. With the last of the fall amendments thus disposed of, they agreed that the Johnson amendment to equalize the voting strength of the United States and Great Britain in the league of nations assembly, should be brought to the attention of the Senate tomorrow for final action.

While debate on the Johnson amendment may be prolonged, the Republican leaders say they hope to prevent it from becoming as extended as that which so long delayed final action on the Shantung amendment, and, if possible, to force a vote on it before tomorrow night.

Vote Casts Shadow. With the defeat late yesterday of the Shantung amendment, by a vote of 55 to 35, those who had hoped for actual amendments to the treaty were given reason to doubt that the Johnson amendment would meet with success.

Opponents of the treaty are basing their fight for the Johnson amendment on the basis of pure Americanism. They argue that, under the present covenant of the League of Nations, the United States will have but one vote, while the six votes of Great Britain will be used to achieve the purpose of the Johnson amendment, and there is every reason to believe that even the "mild reservationists" will be forced to vote for the amendment because of the strong pressure that has been brought to bear in the States for equalization of power between the United States and Great Britain in the League of Nations.

### Vote Not a Precedent.

While fourteen Republicans voted against the Shantung amendment yesterday, it was not a precedent, and, they argued, should not be a precedent for the vote on the Johnson amendment. Many of the Republicans voting against the Shantung amendment did so with the explanation that they believed the same purpose—disavowal of Japan's claims to Shantung—could be accomplished by a reservation. A reservation can not achieve the purpose of the Johnson amendment, and there is every reason to believe that even the "mild reservationists" will be forced to vote for the amendment because of the strong pressure that has been brought to bear in the States for equalization of power between the United States and Great Britain in the League of Nations.

The operation has been performed nine times before at the prison, but has been given little publicity.

Prisoners who have received the glands have gained weight and vitality and have been helped mentally, according to the doctors.

## NEED \$1,500,000 FOR P. O. CLERKS

An estimate of \$1,500,000 for additional postal employees was submitted to the Senate today by Secretary of the Treasury Glass.

## COL. HOUSE WOULD TELL ABOUT TREATY

Perfectly Willing to Appear at Peace Quiz, He Informs Senate.

Col. E. M. House, through a personal representative, today informed Chairman Lodge of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of his willingness to testify before the committee regarding peace negotiations at Paris.

Senator Lodge stated he does not know whether Colonel House will be called. The matter is one to be decided by the committee. Lodge explained.

Colonel House's willingness to appear was made known to Lodge by Dr. McLean, a personal representative, who explained, however, that owing to the colonel's illness, it would be some time before he could come before the committee.

## ROUND TABLE STILL SPLIT OVER GROUP BARGAINING

Capital and labor remain in two hostile camps on the issue of collective bargaining, but heroic efforts are being made to get them together.

Terrific pressure was placed on the employer group in the Industrial Conference today to persuade them to accept the labor proposal, but they remained adamant.

Submit Counter Proposal. They submitted through Harry A. Wheeler a counter proposal, however, which is now under discussion by the conference. It is not likely to be accepted by the labor or public groups. Its text follows:

"Resolved, That without in any way limiting the right of a wage earner to refrain from joining any association or to deal directly with his employer as he chooses, the right of wage earners in private as distinguished from Government employment to organize in trade and labor unions in shop industrial councils, or other lawful form of association, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment, is recognized; and the right of the employer to deal or not to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees and chosen by and from among them is recognized; and no denial is intended of the right of an employer and his workers voluntarily to cooperate."

(Continued on Page 22, Column 1.)

## HANGED, HIS GLANDS GIVEN TO AGED MAN

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Oct. 17.—After Tom Belton, murderer, was hanged at the prison here today, Dr. G. David Kelker removed the vitality-giving glands from the body, transferring them to the body of a sixty-year-old man.

Dr. Kelker chose the old prisoner from several who desired to aid the operation.

The operation has been performed nine times before at the prison, but has been given little publicity.

Prisoners who have received the glands have gained weight and vitality and have been helped mentally, according to the doctors.

## KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES

A FACT A DAY

Times advertising comparisons run into big figures.

For instance, the gain for the first half of October (15 days) over the corresponding period last year is 56,461 lines, or more than 201 columns.

\$10,000 JUST INVESTED IN SPECIAL shirt and collar equipment by Star Laundry to insure you satisfaction.—ADV.

## GARY SILENT ABOUT RUMORED BOLTING OF CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Judge E. H. Gary was in New York today to attend a business conference, it was stated at his offices. Persons at the offices refused to comment on reports Gary had "bolted" the round table and might not return to Washington to attend further meetings of the Industrial Conference. Gary left Washington yesterday.

## RIGHT OF WORKERS

To Organize and Bargain Collectively Urged by Rockefeller, Jr.

O. K.'S LABOR MOTION

Recognition of Employee's Manhood and Right to Human Treatment.

By JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. (Copyright, 1913, by the United Press.)

I believe in the principle of representation in industry, which includes the right to organize and to bargain collectively embodied in the regulation now pending before the national industrial conference.

The resolution is intended as a recognition of the manhood of the employee and of his right to be heard and treated as a human being and not as a machine, a mere name on the payroll, a cog in the wheel, a mere hand. I hope this principle will be endorsed by the delegates to the conference.

Will Help Relationship. The principle, applied to all industrial relations, will help to re-establish the personal relationship which existed in bygone days. This spirit must be re-established, if not in its original form, at least as nearly as possible to its original form. Legislation never will bring it about.

Each of the present strife and bitterness in industrial relations results from lack of ability or willingness on the part of both labor and capital to share their common problems from each other's point of view.

The common interest cannot be advanced by the effort of any one party to dominate the other, or to arbitrate, dictate the terms on which it alone will co-operate.

Surely it is not consistent for us as Americans to demand democracy in government and practice autocracy in industry.

He Urges Unity. Can we not, however, unite in the adoption of the principle of representation and the agreement to make every effort to secure the indorsement and acceptance of this principle by all chambers of commerce, industrial and commercial bodies, and all organizations of labor? Such action, I feel confident, would be overwhelmingly backed by public opinion and cordially approved by the Federal Government.

It does not seem to me that it is the function of this body to undertake to determine for industry at large what form representation shall take. Once having adopted the principle of representation, it is obviously wrong that the method to be employed should be left in each specific instance to be determined by the parties at interest.

But adoption of the idea of representation is essential to development of the new spirit between the parties of industry which we seek to bring into being.

## U. S. FLIERS OFF TO FIGHT BOLSHIEVSKI

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Warsaw today reported that the "Kosciusko squadron," composed of American aviators serving in the Polish army, would see its first service against the Russian Bolsheviks within a few days.

Major Panterov, formerly of the Lafayette Flying Corps and American Air Service, has received orders to take the squadron to the northern frontier at once, the dispatch said.

## UNION CHIEFS HINT WORKERS WILL OPPOSE MEDIATION

By International News Service. The Government cannot stop the threatened strike of the coal miners. This statement was made today by John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, just before going into a conference with Secretary of Labor Wilson and representatives of the operators. The conference was called by Secretary Wilson in an effort to prevent the strike.

Up to U. S. Now. "It is not our move," Lewis said, "we have made our demands and we have issued a call for a strike. It is now the other fellow's move."

"I haven't the least idea what the Government, through the Secretary of Labor, will propose to do, but I am willing to listen carefully. It is said that the Government can stop the coal strike. We say it can't."

"The war was over when the armistice was signed," he added, "and we are no longer under war regulations."

"Eleven million tons of coal a week are now being produced. A strike of the bituminous miners will cut off the production of 10,000,000 tons. We are told that the railroads have only a ten-day supply on hand. We'll tie up the railroads, we'll tie up all the industries. Not only will the 430,000 bituminous miners who are members of the United Mine Workers, strike, but at least 200,000 more who are now working in the open shops will go out with them."

Calls Demands Just. "Our demands are just. No man should be permitted to work underground for more than six hours a day, and with the coal strike, it is workers cannot meet their obligations."

The purpose of the conference today was mediation. This was made plain when it was stated that the Secretary of Labor has called the meeting under that section of the law treating a Department of Labor which gives the Secretary of Labor authority to mediate labor controversies.

The attitude taken by Lewis indicated that the coal miners will not accept mediation.

The Cabinet is awaiting action of the conference between Secretary Wilson and the parties in controversy.

## PRESIDENT IS NOT SO WELL TODAY

Talk of Operation Is Revived When New Expert Is Called.

"The President passed a comfortable night and is feeling well," this morning. His temperature, pulse, and respiration rate are normal. The gastro-intestinal condition is not as satisfactory as yesterday, and is checking the general improvement of the past two weeks.

"STILL."

President Wilson's condition today was not as satisfactory as his physicians desired. Possibilities that the President may have to undergo an operation were apparent this afternoon when Dr. Grayson announced that he had called into consultation Dr. Hugh Young, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Dr. Young is a specialist upon the prostate gland, and has performed an operation upon Ambassador David Francis for an ailment similar to that of the President. Dr. Grayson refused to say whether an operation would be necessary until after Dr. Young had made a thorough examination of the President.

Optometrist, h. 2 to 4; 216 Colorado bldg. —ADV.